

made the election of Charles E. Hughes seem certain even to the pro-Wilson press, reports from the Far West and other States now make the result appear doubtful.

Wilson now has 232 Electoral votes and Hughes 218. Both leaders are still claiming the victory.

The Republicans have not yet overcome the lead of the Democrats in the House of Representatives or the Senate, in both of which narrow Democratic majorities are possible.

World Claims Wilson Wins

Reuter's Service

London, November 8. (11.45 p.m.)—A message from New York states that the New York World claims that President Wilson has been re-elected.

Earlier Reuters' Telegrams

New York, November 7. (11 p.m.)—The Republicans claim a victory for Hughes based on his success in New York and Illinois. They also claim that they have carried Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

A majority of 150,000 is claimed for Hughes in New York. This indicates a turn over of 350,000 votes since 1912, when the voting was:

Wilson (Dem.) 639,112

Taft (Rep.) 455,428

Roosevelt (Prog.) 390,221

Henry Ford exerted his great influence in Michigan in favor of Wilson.

The last shot of the campaign was fired by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech made at Oyster Bay in which he accused President Wilson, through spinelessness, of driving the country to war and said that the President used American warships to rescue the victims of the U.S.A. in order to help Germany to avoid breaking her promises.

The betting on the election is unprecedented and it is estimated that £3,000,000 will change hands on the result.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes voted at a laundry in New York and President Wilson at the fire-station in Princeton.

Many Close Elections

Mark History of U.S.

It is possible that the successful candidate in this election may not receive a plurality of the popular vote of the United States. Present indications are that the popular vote will be very close as will the vote in the electoral college, the deciding factor in the selection of the President.

In the election of 1880, James A. Garfield, Republican, was elected over W. S. Hancock, Democrat, by the remarkably narrow plurality of 7,018, their total votes being Garfield, 4,449,063; Hancock, 4,442,036. Their votes in the electoral college were Garfield 214, Hancock 155.

The largest plurality ever gained was in the campaign of 1904 when the Roosevelt landslide gave Colonel Roosevelt a plurality of 2,945,515 votes over Judge Parker. The electoral vote was Roosevelt 326 and Parker 140.

The Wilson landslide in 1912 resulted in the following vote:

Votes	Electoral
Wilson, Dem	5,293,019
Taft, Rep	3,484,956
Roosevelt, Prog	4,119,507
	88

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt was 2,173,512.

In the election of 1908 William H. Taft was elected over William J. Bryan, Dem., by a plurality of 1,269,384 popular votes with an electoral vote of 321 to 162.

The results in the states of Minnesota and California apparently are the deciding factors in the present election. California has a vote in the Electoral College of 13 and Minnesota 12. This makes a total of 25 electoral votes which would turn the election in favor of either of the candidates.

Two striking illustrations of the operation of the Electoral College in the selection of the President were the elections of 1876 and 1888. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate received 256,935 more popular votes than Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate in 1876, yet the latter was elected by the Electoral College by one vote. A dispute arose over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, and the matter was referred to Congress. Eight Republicans and seven Democrats composed a special election commission which awarded 135 electoral votes to Hayes and 134 to Tilden.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland, Democrat, received 62,683 more popular votes than Benjamin Harrison, Republican, but the latter won on the electoral vote of 233 to 168.

Government Will Fix British Food Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Lansdale, it was stated that Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, hoped to introduce a Bill dealing with food prices next week.

FETING 'THE DUKE'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 8.—President Poincaré gave a luncheon in honor of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, today.

DEATH OF GENERAL TSAI AO REPORTED

Military Governor of Szechuen Dies While on Leave Of Absence

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 9.—Telegrams received from Japan, yesterday, reported that General Tsai Ao was seriously ill and in a critical condition. Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram was received this morning, announcing that General Tsai Ao died yesterday morning.

Parliament did not sit today, owing to the news of the death of General Tsai Ao. The news has caused much regret in political circles.

"Though he had for a long while been a prominent man in the South, Tsai Ao did not attain to wide notoriety until the outbreak against Yuan Shih-k'ai at the time of the monarchy movement. It was he who organised the armed opposition of the South, which brought about the declaration of independence. Later, he was appointed Military Governor of Szechuen, from which office he was on leave at the time of his death.]

Hayashi Enters Protest Against Agitations

Chinese Leaders Firm In Desire To Resist Japanese Policing

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 9.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, visited the Waihiaochia, yesterday and gave a strong warning concerning the agitation which is being worked up in connection with the Chengchiatung demands. His action was taken in consequence of the numerous telegrams despatched to Peking by provincial officials, assemblies, chambers of commerce, etc., urging the Government to firmly resist the Japanese demands for policing rights and the appointment of military instructors.

Notably, a telegram has been received from General Tsao Kun, the Military Governor of Chihli, who says: "Being head of the troops of Chihli, I consider it my duty to resist such demands to the end of my life."

MINISTER OF PENSIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Arthur Henderson will be the new Pensions Minister and that legislation regarding pensions will be introduced shortly.

ENAMEL WATCH PENDANT WATCHES LATEST DESIGNS

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London.

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BOYES, BASSETT & CO.

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"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



Rumanians' Situation Bad, Says Radoslavov

Bulgarian Premier Asserts That Russia Can't Act Alone; 'In Britain's Net'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 6.—It is reported from Budapest that the Bulgarian Premier, Radoslavov, when interviewed by the Sofia correspondent of the paper *Az Est*, declared: "Rumania is in a bad situation. She became untrue to her historical aims and has now to suffer for it. The topographical position showed clearly the way which led to an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"Rumania has been deluded and misled by her success in 1913. The country fell into the hands of the Russians. Such a heap of mistakes could not remain unpunished. Rumania has now already lost her independence, as the Russian censor and the Russian policeman rule in the country. Rumania is entirely in the hands of generals and general staffs of the Entente Powers."

Asked as to the correctness of the rumors about a separate peace, the Premier stated: "I do not give any credit to such rumors, which undoubtedly originate from the fact that the Entente press blames Russia for the Rumanian defeat, while the Russian press rebukes the other Entente Powers for the same reason, declaring at the same time that Rumania took up arms not in the common interest of the Entente, but on account of her own egoistic aims. These mutual imputations are undoubtedly the reason for the rumors about a separate peace."

"Russia has fallen into the net of Britain and is now unable to act in accordance with her own will. For this reason, peace can be expected only when Russia is forced by the military situation to conclude peace. Competent opinion uniformly asserts that the decision will come in 1917."

"If our enemies hope that we shall allow them to make further preparations during the winter they will be mistaken. The combat will go on in order to hasten the decision. I shall not prophesy as to the consequences which will arise from the menace against Bessarabia and the Ukraine, but I repeat that only a hopelessly bad military situation will force Russia to conclude peace, not the disengagement that she is now further away from the real she wanted to reach—Constantinople than ever before."

MAXIM'S !

will set the town crazy!

Brilliant Attack Brings Big Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy ones, 51 field-guns and 144 machine-guns.

British Retain Trenches

London, November 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

The enemy heavily shelled the area west of Beaumont-Hamel and unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches. The weather continues stormy.

General Haig reported this evening: The hostile artillery was active the whole front south of the Ancre.

Amsterdam, November 8.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin reports: Attacks made by the British, during the night, between Le Sars and Gueudecourt failed. The French gained ground at Ablaincourt and occupied Pressoiré.

SUI-AN AT HONGKONG

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, November 9.—The s.s. *Sui-an*, which was burned out at Macao, recently, has been towed into dock.

Sixty-Six Swedish Vessels Destroyed

222 Lives Lost, Besides Ten Casualties in German Raids

On Finland Coast

Stockholm, November 7.—Sweden

has lost sixty-six vessels and 222 lives during the war, apart from ten lost in recent German raids on the coast of Finland.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per R.V.F. s.s. *Penza* Nov. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Omi Maru* Nov. 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per R.M. s.s. *Monteagle* Nov. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Awa M.* Nov. 13

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama M.* Nov. 27

Per T.K.K. s.s. *Kores Maru* Dec. 2

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kaga M.* Nov. 12

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nyanza* Nov. 13

Per M.M. s.s. *Atlantique* Nov. 16

is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here about December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. *Athos*.

NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 7.—The 5th

Austrian war loan will consist of 5½ per cent bonds, redeemable in 40 years and 5½ per cent Exchequer bills, repayable in 5½ years.

Not an Idle Minute at MAXIM'S

When You Go For a Walk in The Country Round Shanghai,



just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees, will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

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WILSON IS LACKING IN AMERICAN SPIRIT SAYS ELIHU ROOT

President's 'Brave Words' Are
Not Consistent with Acts,
He Tells Crowd

FOREIGN POLICY ASSAILED

Speaker, in Arraignment, Hits
Eight-Hour Law and Urges
Support for Hughes

Elihu Root, one of America's great men, distinguished especially for his accomplishments as Secretary of State, and United States Senator, delivered an address in Carnegie Hall, New York, October 6, and in view of the closeness of the election it will be read with wide interest as an expression of the thoughts that must have been running in the minds of a vast portion of the voting population of America. Following is the account of it from *The New York Times*, a pro-Wilson organ:

Elihu Root, speaking calmly, as he always speaks, yet with an appearance of restrained intensity that seemed to give his words added import, stood before an audience of 2,000 persons at the Republican Club's first Presidential rally in Carnegie Hall last evening and brought to an analysis of the Democratic Party, its principles, its purposes, and its accomplishments as exemplified in President Wilson with the declaration that "the spirit of American nationality" was not in the President or his party. In that lack Mr. Root found explanation, if not excuse, for what he characterized as the utter failure of the Administration to impress upon the other great powers a sense of the American spirit and the American power which, he insisted, if made clear as America could make it clear, was the nation's best safeguard against war.

The speech, which took Mr. Root an hour and twenty minutes to deliver, and which roused his audience to a pitch of enthusiasm that resulted in frequent interruptions while the throng cheered, considered Mr. Wilson's Administration almost wholly from its possible effect on the relations of this country with other Powers. In turn he took up the situation created by Germany's sinking of the Lusitania and this country's policy with respect to Mexico, making in each instance, the point that trouble had come and difficulties arisen only when Mr. Wilson and fellow-officials had failed to impress their opponents with the true spirit of the land.

"That is the fundamental reason why the brave words of the message to Germany before the Lusitania was sunk failed to bite into the consciousness of the German Government and prevent the outrage," he cried. "That is the real reason why the arrogant demand of the railroad brotherhoods upon the Government of the United States was not resented and repelled."

Makes Hughes's Name His Climax

Mr. Root closed with an expression of his belief in the Republican Party as the body representing patriotic Americanism, and his belief that Charles Evans Hughes was the man to represent the Republican Party and the people. The three words of Mr. Hughes's name were the last three words of the speech, and so, as the speaker sat down, the audience thundered its applause of the speech, the speaker, and the candidate. The ending was effective.

Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew replied to Mr. Wilson's address at Shadow Lawn last Saturday, and he essayed to answer the President's challenge to the Republicans to show what new progressive and constructive thing they had done in thirty years. Mr. Depew said that the Re-

Two Women Tour 35,000 Miles In Motor Car for Suffrage Votes



New York, September 28.—After covering 35,000 miles, the little suffrage auto "Golden Flier" will arrive home this afternoon. A great reception will be given by the suffragists of the city for their "Yellow Babes."

Banners will fly, bugles will blow and thirty auto-loads of women will wave flags when the Woman Suffrage party, led by its chairman, Miss

Mary Garrett Hay, turns out to greet

Mrs. Alice B. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, back from hard-fought fields.

Since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national chairman, christened the "Golden Flier" with a bottle of gasoline, it has bumped into Jersey mules, through Virginia and over Colorado mountains, until it has visited every State in the Union, except those of

New England.

Mrs. Burke and Miss Richardson left New York with two evening gowns and seven suffrage speeches apiece, a fireless cooker, a small store of provisions, a mutual scorn for tramps and boundless faith in the cause. They are coming back with all of them—except the store of provisions—in spite of snowstorms and Spring freshets and desert winds, endured for suffrage.

No War Needed to Protect Citizens

Immediately upon the shock of the Lusitania horror, while all the

publicans had always been constructive and that the Democrats, when out of office had been obstructive, and, when in office, destructive.

Governor Whitman was expected at the meeting, but was not present. Prominent Republicans and a few leading Progressives, however, occupied the boxes. Among those attending were:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William R. Wilcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; William Barnes, Jr., Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts; Charles D. Hills, George W. Perkins, Samuel S. Koenig, Frederick C. Tanner, Isaac N. Seligman, Cornelius N. Blisse, Jr., Senatorial Candidate William M. Calder, Herbert L. Satterlee, and George B. Cortelyou. James R. Shiffield, President of the club, presided.

Critical Time Will Be Afterward

Mr. Root began his speech with the assertion that the United States, having serious business at home and abroad to be transacted in the next four years, was concerned now in the selection of the men to be intrusted with the conduct of this business, and he asked: "Shall we engage Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Daniels and the rest of the Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress to manage our affairs for the next four years?"

The country is told, he said, that President Wilson has kept it out of war but "so has every President for seventy years except Lincoln and McKinley. Never since Columbus sighted San Salvador has there been a time when it has been so easy for America to keep out of war by doing

nothing as it has been during the great conflict now raging in the old world." All other powers have had their hands full with existing enemies, Mr. Root pointed out, and none has been willing to assume hostile relations with us, or even to incur our passive hostility. So, Mr. Root continued:

Our danger is not now, while the great war is raging, but later, when peace has been made and the great armies are free and rulers and Governments look about for ways to repair their losses and the great spaces and ill-defended wealth of the New World loom large on the horizon of their desires. Then will come the pressure of competition backed by force. Then will come the grasping for opportunity, for trade advantage, for territorial foothold, in these new continents where the wealth of the world is concentrating while the old nations are fighting. Then will come the dangers of aggression, small at first, upon plausible pretext, but involving our rights, and then we must maintain our rights, or abandon them. Then must be determined whether the Monroe Doctrine has behind it the sincerity and courage of a great nation or is to be surrendered as an idle boast.

Wisdom and Character Needed

The North, Mr. Root went on, gave up Mason and Slidell because, in the civil war, it could not afford to help the South by fighting England, and it watched passively the creation of Maximilian's empire in Mexico because, for the same reason, it could not fight France. But when the civil war ended and Sheridan went to the Mexican border, with his own

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Peace is not maintained by the surrender of just rights, for the presumption of impunity begotten of weak submission to aggression breeds further and still further aggression until at last a humiliated and outraged people plunges into war, which ought to have been wholly unnecessary. Peace is maintained by the assertion of just rights,

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Wilson Is Lacking In American Spirit

(Continued from Page 3)

of the world. He said at Chicago: "A year ago it did seem as if America might rest secure without any great anxiety and take it for granted that she would not be drawn into this maelstrom. But a year ago was merely the beginning of the struggle. Another year has been added, and now no man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the struggle or not."

Sees Ignorance by Administration

Yet, a year before that speech, five months had already elapsed since the battle of the Marne. The lines of the great conflict were set and it was already known throughout the world that the struggle would be long and doubtful and terrible and well-nigh universal. It might not be strange if a college professor, engrossed in the study of books and the instruction of youth, were not to take notice of facts so plain, but it is indeed strange that the Presidents of the United States, with a great State Department at his hand, with Ambassadors and Ministers and Consuls in every part of the earth, reporting by letter and by telegraph—in a position unequalled for information—in a position for which he was selected from among millions and invested with vast executive power under the special duty to exercise vigilance and foresight for his country's protection, should be oblivious to the facts.

What kind of respect for the effective use and direction of our power will our competitors and rivals among the nations have, and what kind of safety for such a use and direction will we have if we return to office an Administration which nearly two years after its inauguration was so densely and confidently ignorant of the conditions of the military and naval service of our country and whose foresight of the world conditions required a year and a quarter to mature?

Turning to the situation in Mexico Mr. Root read from the note to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, despatched on last June 20 by Secretary of State Lansing, in denial of Mexico's demand that the United States withdraw its troops. The note expressed the concern of the United States over the continuous bloodshed in Mexico, the incursions into American territory, depredations and murders by Mexican bandits on American soil, attacks on American garrisons, raids on American ranches, and destruction of American property, and passing from this record, Mr. Root asserted:

These conditions are the result of three years and a half of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy. They are the result of Mr. Wilson's interference in the internal affairs of Mexico. The men against whom our Secretary of State complained so bitterly are the men whom President Wilson put into control in Mexico by using the power of the United States to turn Huerta out and make their revolutionary movement successful.

Mr. Root went back to the connection of the Taft Administration with the Mexican situation, recalling that the overthrow of Madero had been accomplished only twelve days before Mr. Taft left office, and he, following the ordinary practice of nations under such circumstances, to await the decision of the people of the country itself in favor of one contending faction or the other and then to recognize whichever actually acquires control of the territory and shows itself able to perform the duties of Government, recognized none among Huerta, Carranza, and Villa, and left the decision to President Wilson. Mr. Root added:

He add to Congress on August 27, 1913:

"We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

Recalls Indianapolis Speech

And he proclaimed the policy of watchful waiting. In reviewing this policy at Indianapolis, on January 9, 1915, Mr. Wilson said:

"When you great dailies in every far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woburn, sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last."

And speaking of the question who should be the Governor and what the government of Mexico, he said:

"It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business, and it is none of yours, how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and Godspeed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President nobody shall interfere with them."

If the President had adhered to the policy which he thus publicly proclaimed the contrast might be less shocking now between the appalling conditions exposed in the letter of the Secretary of State which I have quoted and the untimely merriment of the Indianapolis speech. But the President's action and his words were

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS

OPENING A BOTTLE OF
MERRY MULIGALE IN A
25 CENT TABLE O HOTE
JOINT JUST TO ATTRACT
A LITTLE ATTENTION.

startlingly inconsistent. He proclaimed watchful waiting and he engaged in active interference and partisanship. In that very month of August, 1913, when he told Congress that we could not be the partisans of either party to the contest in Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them, he had already sent John Lind to Mexico with instructions, saying:

"The Government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made toward the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect."

Then followed a demand that Huerta should surrender his power and get out. Of course Huerta refused. Curiously enough, bad as he may have been, he and his adherents resented the attempt of the President of the United States to determine the Presidential succession in Mexico and exclude him from the office.

On the 9th of the following April, 1914, occurred an incident which was made the occasion for further action on the part of the American Administration.

Sees Salute Demand as Preftext

Mr. Root referred to the arrest of the Dolphin's crew in Tampico and the subsequent demand for a salute to our flag and the capture of Vera Cruz when this was not forthcoming. In asking Congress for justification for this capture President Wilson declared that the situation "need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely," and, quoting this, Mr. Root added:

Nevertheless, it was widely believed and widely charged at the time that the flag incident was but a pretext for interference in the civil war then waging in Mexico and for using the power of the United States to enable Carranza and Villa to overthrow Huerta. And many times the comment has been made that as soon as Huerta had been bottled up by the seizure of his seaport and the interruption of his supplies, the subject of saluting the flag was never heard from again. Proof has now been furnished that the charges made at the time were well founded; that the flag incident was a mere pretext; that the reason for action

laid before Congress was not the real reason. That proof comes from President Wilson's own official family. It is a statement by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet at the time the events occurred and holding the same position in President Wilson's Cabinet now. You can find Secretary Lane's statement in the Congressional Record for July 21, 1916, at page 13207. It is as follows:

"Meanwhile the revolution had gained such headway in the north that it was difficult from day to day to say which had or occupied the greatest portion of Mexican territory. Huerta was keeping up his resistance because he was being supplied with ammunition from abroad. A ship was reported ready to land at Vera Cruz with a cargo of arms, and as a warning to Huerta and in proof of the seriousness of our purpose to bring Huerta to a recognition of our attitude, the order was given to seize the custom house and occupy the port of Vera Cruz."

"We did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We did go there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go, and he went before our forces were withdrawn. . . . We had gone to Vera Cruz 'to serve mankind.' Our only quarrel was with Huerta, and Huerta got out on July 16, 1914."

And so, proclaiming impartiality and respect for the rights of Mexico to settle her own affairs, President Wilson interfered in the civil controversy in Mexico, and finally intervened by force of arms and destroyed one party and aided the other party and overthrew Huerta and set up Carranza and Villa in the control of government there. He has had his way in Mexico and he has managed it with such a degree of skill that both Villa and Carranza are our enemies; that no man in Mexico dares call himself our friend, and that the Secretary of State is constrained to write the letter which I have quoted.

Takes Up Eight-hour Law

And with this question Mr. Root turned from his exposition of Mr. Wilson's administration in relation to foreign governments, to consider the tariff, "the surrender of the President and Congress to the prepotent demand of the four rail-

road brotherhoods" and to conclude with a character study of the Democratic party, which Mr. Root found to be wholly lacking in a national spirit and swayed by the influence of local interests and State rights.

He predicted the need of a protective tariff at the conclusion of the European war to protect this country against the extreme competition abroad. He recited the various Democratic platforms since 1856 in which the declaration for a tariff "for revenue only" was contained, and he asserted "they have been crying so long that protection is an abuse of power and an abomination that they can't reconcile themselves to a protective tariff, and they regard the Underwood tariff as a model."

Or what he called the surrender to the railroad brotherhoods, Mr. Root spoke at length, pointing out that the demand was clearly one for a higher wage, not shorter hours. He asked:

Are the people of the United States to be held up by a compact, organized minority? There is a broader question here than the payment of higher railroad rates. There is the question of the competency of government and the spirit of a self-governing people. If the government of this democracy is to submit to compulsion by an organized minority and the people are to approve that by their votes, other minorities will profit by the example. There are a multitude of ways in which the coercion of the community through its necessities is practicable if coercion be permitted. If the attitude of our government is to be the attitude of the American people we hold our lives at the mercy of the public blackmailer.

Assails Party as a Whole

And then Mr. Root began his analysis of the Democratic Party, its principles, its purposes, and its accomplishments, presenting the conclusions he drew as explanation of the administrative acts of the President. He characterized the party as a confederation of "local interests, mainly solicitous to preserve and advance those interests by the exercise of much power as it could acquire in the national Government" and he termed its greatest weakness the fact that it "is national only in form and profession." The harsh

lift movement in Mexico was stronger wealth and prosperity and ease. What than the desire to perform a duty of our nation toward its citizens?"

Sees Lack of Spirit in Wilson

It was because the spirit of American nationality—the spirit that has made America great and honored—was not in the President or his Secretary of State or the Democratic Congress which stood behind him. That is the fundamental reason why the brave words of the message to Germany before the Lusitania was sunk failed to bite into the consciousness of the German Government and prevent the outrage. That is the real reason why the arrogant demand of the railroad brotherhoods upon the Government of the United States, under threat of injury, was not resented and repelled and the whole force of this nation rallied in defense of its right to govern itself free from compulsion.

The terrible power of a great nation in earnest clears a way for itself and maintains rights and accomplishes just purposes with no need for physical force. But if the spirit is wanting, neither fine words nor skillful agent, nor expansive sentiment can take its place.

The most precious possession of the American people is not in our cities and palaces, our railroads and factories, our rich mines and fertile farms, for we may have all these and lose our own soul. The supreme necessity of our life is the spirit that bore up our fathers in their poverty and struggles; the spirit that inspired them in the great empty spaces of the new world with the conception of a self-governing republic bound together with the universal devotion of her sons, instinct with the high and unhesitating courage of liberty, honored for justice, leading the world toward the better things of freedom. The spirit is not gone. It has been sleeping. It has been overlaid by

that she may be revealed again in the hearts of her people; that they may realize their love of country; that their patriotism may be quickened; that they may be ready again to live for her honor and die for her duty as their fathers lived and died, and as millions of men are living and dying now for their countries on those sad battlefields of the old world.

I believe in spiritual succession, in the transmission of faith from generation to generation, in the ennoblement of reverence for great examples, in the purification of life by ideals, in the love of country that subordinates lesser motives, and I believe that if the real prosperity and honor of America are to be preserved, if the soul of America is to be saved for her mission of the future, it must be through the leadership of that great organization which, in its birth and its life, its victories and its defeats, its convictions and its impulses, is and always has been national to the core.

And, with cheerful hope I recognize as the true inheritor and interpreter of that ancient spirit which has made America what she is, the strong, true, and tried American gentleman whom we are about to make the twenty-ninth President of the United States—Charles Evans Hughes.

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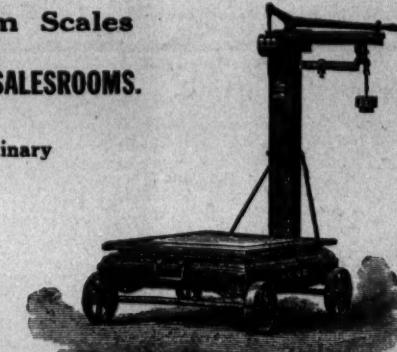
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GERMAN PLAN ADVANCES SETTLEMENT OF POLAND

Proclamation of Independence Brings Question Into International Politics

IMPRESSIVE INAUGURATION

Von Beseler Reads Proclamation in Presence of High Dignitaries; Veterans in Tears

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, November 7.—Prominent Poles here say that they look to Russia, not to Germany, for their independence. The odds are that the German proclamation will greatly advance the settlement of the Polish question by bringing it into the sphere of international politics.

Independence Proclaimed In Old Warsaw Castle

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 6.—A glorious Autumnal sun rose in a glittering blue sky on Sunday morning over Warsaw when Polish independence was inaugurated and the kingdom of Poland proclaimed. From the early hours, the streets and squares were crowded by a multitude in summer attire and everywhere there was joyous emotion and expectancy. The approaches to the ancient castle, which had witnessed Poland's history and at which the historic event was to take place, were besieged by thousands and thousands, standing closely together, right into the court of the castle.

Punctually at noon, Governor-General von Beseler, in the large hall of the castle, read the proclamation of the kingdom in the German language. The proclamation was then read in the Polish language by the member of the Reichstag, Count Huttgen-Czapak. The hall was thronged with dignitaries, representatives of the Catholic Church and other creeds, delegates of the university, civil officers, members of the Polish Legion and Polish veterans, who all listened to the speech and sang the famous Polish Anthem.

The President of the University of Warsaw replied in the Polish language. The end of his speech was drowned in cheers, applause and the clapping of hands. It was a general outburst of indescribable enthusiasm. The aged veterans were moved to tears when listening to the proclamation of independence, for which they had all been hoping so long.

In the meantime, the crowds in the streets had still further increased. They marched in parade, cheering Poland and liberty. The proclamation was circulated and went from hand to hand. Students, members of the Polish Legion and even ladies in the national Polish costume were seen everywhere. At the corners of the streets, improvised speeches were delivered. It was impossible for carriages to move about in most parts of the town.

When Governor-General von Beseler returned to his residence, he was surrounded by the crowds and was the object of unanimous manifestations, which continued until far into the night. The Polish people gave signs of the highest satisfaction with regard to the restoration of Polish independence, of their national life, freedom and civil liberty.

The higher classes express the certitude that this Sunday, which crowned a year of patient waiting, is a proof that the German administration laid the foundation stone of the national evolution, fulfilled the hopes for civil rights and liberty at the side of the Central Powers and restored civilisation.

Reports from Lublin state that the proclamation of the new kingdom of Poland was read there in the palace of the Governor-General, in the presence of the Administrator-General of the diocese of Lublin, the clergy of the cathedral, deputies of all Polish associations, veterans of the year 1863, the Vice-President of the Central Relief Committee and numerous officers. At 11.30 a.m. the solemn entrance of Governor-General Feldzeugmeister Kuk took place.

He was accompanied by the Chief of the Civil Administration, Dr. von Madesky, Vice-Governor-General von Greczka, the representative of the German Government, von Bulow, with his adjutant, Prince Ratibor. The Governor-General read the proclamation, as reported already, and then continued: "The Allied monarchs thus most solemnly guarantee the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. This fact cannot be disputed any more."

He finally cheered Poland in the Polish language, being frantically applauded. At the same time, the Polish flag was hoisted, the Austro-Hungarian troops assembled rendered honor to it and the band played the National Anthem. The immense crowds before the palace shouted: "Niech Zynie." Two aeroplanes dropped a large number of Polish flags this afternoon.

Boston Red Sox Champion Baseball Team of the World



Here is the most recent group picture of the Boston Red Sox, of the American League, who defeated the Brooklyn Nationals for the world's championship.
Left to right, front row: Hoblitzell, Pennock, Shore, Ruth, Glennon (mascot) Mays, Shorten, Leonard and McNally.
Middle row: Walsh, Hooper, Poster, Thomas, Manager Carrigan, Walker, Janver, Cady, Scott and Gardner.
Top row: Jones, Wagner, Lewis, Gainer, Gregg, Barry, Hendrickson, Wycoff and Green (trainer).

banners into the crowds. All the public buildings hoisted the Polish flag at the side of the Austro-Hungarian flag.

Meanwhile, the Vice-President of the Polish Relief Committee, Steckl, replied to the speech of the Governor-General, saying: "With much reason the proclamation insists upon the necessity for taking into consideration the general political relations in Europe. We shall faithfully follow this indication, as we are convinced that the happy future of the Polish nation and its permanence and evolution depend on it."

The speaker declared that the Polish nation will never forget the names of the monarchs responsible, who were then cheered. Later on, a Te Deum was held in the Cathedral, with the assistance of the whole clergy. The Governor-General indicated that there will be an entire or partial amnesty for all who are worthy of it.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, the decision with regard to Poland was taken because the Poles, after the consolidation of the eastern front, asked for permission to collaborate in the re-construction of their country. The present solution was advocated and endorsed by leading Poles, like the President of the University of Warsaw, Brudzinski, the President of the Warsaw Militia, Prince Radziwill, the member of the Polish national party, Count Ronichier, the former member of the Duma and President of the Polish National Revue, Lempicka, the delegate of Polish agriculture, Dzirzicki and the delegate of the Polish Jews, Dickstein.

In the Courts

Stolen Race Trophies

A Chinese boy was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with the theft of a collection of silver cups from the home of the late Mr. Joseph Morgan. The lad is the son of an amah living in the home. It developed that after stealing the cups the boy had taken them to different silversmiths where he sold them. Detectives called upon the silversmiths and learned that the cups had been melted down within one week after the robbery. The collection had been the property of "Billy" Morgan, well-known Hongkong jockey and share-broker and had been won by him at various race meets. A remand was taken in the case until the officers of the court can look into their powers in moving against the silversmiths.

Claim for Tls. 3,000

Before the Chief Judge, Sir Haviland de Saumarez, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. against Mr. W. V. Curtis was called. The suit is to recover Tls. 3,005.38 for money advanced to and for the defendant. The case was adjourned for a fortnight to give the officers of the court an opportunity to serve Mr. Curtis with notice of the suit. He is now in Japan.

FENG RECEIVES SEAL

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Nanking, November 8.—At 8 o'clock this morning, at the Governor's yamen, the Honorable Wang Kia-hsiang, president of the National Senate, presented the seals of office to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. A great crowd of brilliantly uniformed officials and gentry, both foreign and Chinese, witnessed the ceremony. The Vice-President made a brief speech followed by several congratulatory addresses. The principal ovation was delivered by Liang Chih-chiao, China's famous literary man.

The schools are closed and the city decorated in honor of the event. The festivities, which will continue throughout the day, are to include a reception to the various nationalities.

News Briefies

'THE SEVENTH WIFE'

The boys from the Flagship Brooklyn are going to score heavily tonight at the Lyceum Theater with their production of "The Seventh Wife" if they do it anything like as well as they did last night at the dress rehearsal.

The play is a creation by Lieut. Howell, who also has produced it; fixed up the music; introduced some really excellent dancing; and even presides at the piano, using his head as a baton.

A full house is already assured for both nights, and if a seat is required at all it will be necessary to get busy very early this morning.

The piece is in two acts and runs with snap from A to Z. It is given in a good cause too. With fine material, tuneful numbers, clever comedians, bounding "girls" and original dancing the show tonight is bound to please everybody, no matter who is president!

Golf

The result of the draw for the qualifying round of the Golf Club Championship, to be played at Kiangwan on Sunday, is given below. The conditions are 36 holes, medal play, and the tee will be reserved from 8.30 to 10 a.m. and 12.10 to 1.40 p.m. A cup will be given for the best card returned. The figures give the times morning and afternoon at which couples will play:

Couples.	a.m.	p.m.
T. W. Mitchell v.	8.30 and 12.15	
A. S. Hocking v.	8.30 and 12.15	
C. W. Porter v.		
N. H. Bolton v.	8.34 ..	12.19
F. Ferrier v.		
R. J. Marshall v.	8.38 ..	12.23
J. S. McEachran v.		
O. Crewe-Read v.	8.42 ..	12.27
L. Evans v.		
J. Tippin v.	8.46 ..	12.31
G. F. Browne v.		
W. W. Cox v.	8.50 ..	12.35
C. Selby Moore v.		
W. S. Clay v.	8.54 ..	12.39
H. F. Gray v.		
C. Knight v.	8.58 ..	12.43
K. E. Newman v.		
T. Harborne v.	9.02 ..	12.47
E. W. Godfrey v.		

Shanghai Yacht Club

The closing cruise for the season will take place on Sunday, November 12. Time of starting and course will be published at headquarters on Saturday.

AMERICANS TO PLAY RUGBY

A meeting of the temporary committee which is in charge of the movement to organize an English Rugby team composed of Americans will be held this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock at No. 19 Nanking Road. All players of the game and others who may be interested are invited to attend.

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WEATHER

The gale will abate in the northern
and central districts and continue
to blow rather fresh in the south.
Cloudy, but rather fine weather in
our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 10, 1916

Election Still in Doubt

As we go to press, the result of the presidential election in the United States is still in doubt. It is proving to be one of the closest national elections ever held.

In one of our special service telegrams the fact is brought out that much depends on the result of the vote by the 2,500 National Guardsmen from Minnesota who are now down on the Mexican border. This is evidence of the closeness of the vote in Minnesota and one imagines that the progress of the votes in transit in sealed boxes by train all across the country from South to North, addressed to the Election Commissioners of Minnesota would be watched with lively interest.

Of course the votes may not have been despatched in that way. It is possible to suppose that these regiments, all-unconscious of the fact that the whole country and the world, for that matter, await their decision, may be on a hike out in the cactus country, or chasing Villa bandits down some of the arroyos across the Rio Grande.

Seriously though, our telegrams this morning indicate that the political complexion of the next Congress is in doubt. The Senate is Democratic; the House may be Republican. Should the House be decisively Republican, there would be a deadlock. And it is possible that, with Judge Hughes elected as President, he may be confronted with a Senate and House that are politically opposed to him, or may find the House for him and the Senate against him. It is to be regretted that the election has not been decisive one way or the other.

The Bank of China

(Peking Gazette)

A certain clique, which has always opposed the resumption of specie payment by the Bank of China, seems to be bent upon prejudicing the prestige of the bank. The curious fact is that, while the number of persons presenting notes for silver had appreciably decreased after the first two or three days, there has been during the last few days a noticeable increase of demand for silver.

A careful investigation by the bank authorities has established the following fact: A certain vernacular paper, which is believed to be the organ of the plotters, has been publishing inspired articles hinting that the Bank of China lacks sufficient cash to cover its note-issue and that it will be compelled to close its doors again if only an ordinary amount of notes are presented for silver.

Another fact discovered is that a certain native bank, situated outside of the Chienmen and owned by the clique, has been buying notes of the Bank of China during the past months. It is still buying. During the last few days, it has been cashing notes to give the appearance that a continuous demand for silver is being made on the bank.

Next, in order to create an impression that it is not safe to handle notes of the Bank of China, the Hsin Hua Bank, which is also controlled by the clique, has been telling its depositors that while it is willing to cash the notes of the Bank of China for the depositors, "it does not accept the notes as legal tender for deposit." Further, certain money dealers—in

league with the clique—have instructed their small exchange-men to keep down the actual value of the notes of the Bank of China in order to mislead the public into believing that it is doubtful whether the Bank of China's notes will long be at par.

Having had enough of the trouble attending the exchange of copper cent notes, the people are usually found to be willing to pay a small discount to get silver. This has offered the clique an excellent opportunity to do harm to the public and to the Bank of China. It is also a business method with the plotters, as a permanent discount on the notes of the Bank of China will yield them an enormous profit from exchange. They have resorted to this method because they have failed to crush the Bank of China by an artificial run.

We are informed by the bank authorities that they are fully prepared to meet any demand for silver in respect of all their note obligations. It is, however, high time for the Government to take action and prevent the only Government Bank, managed on modern lines, from being subjected to mischievous attacks on the part of the Liang Shih-yi gang in Peking.

Rural Press

Great Discoveries Made In A California Office

From the Holtville Tribune

This paper has not sought for anything from anyone, but it wants again to direct attention to the fact that it was in the office of the Tribune that the discoveries were made that showed where we were drifting.

Tornado Jim'

From the Cass County Leader

James K. Merrifield, who died in St. Louis last week, had been a conductor on the Missouri Pacific nearly fifty years. In 1875 he was on the Lexington branch. As the train was nearing Houstonia a tornado came up. Merrifield saw the storm approaching and warned the passengers. They left the train. In a few minutes the train was blown from the track and several coaches demolished. Merrifield was carried by the wind some distance, but escaped injury. He was given the name of "Tornado Jim."

North Carolina Frankness

From the Orangeburg Sun

We do not believe in lulling our readers to sleep on the Presidential election prospects by giving them only the good news. Most of the papers that circulate in this territory make it out that the whole country is for Wilson, when the truth is that the Democrats are going to have a dickerens of a time winning in November.

To Secure Peace for All Time

(New York Times)

The dimensions of the proposed new battle cruisers for the United States Navy, bids for the construction of which have been called for, stir the imagination. These floating fortis will be 850 feet long and the length of our largest superdreadnoughts is only 600 feet. They will have a speed of from thirty-two to thirty-five knots, while the fastest European battle cruisers, so far as is known, have never exceeded twenty-eight knots. Their displacement will be 35,000 tons. The displacement of our huge Pennsylvania is 31,400 tons, that of the English warships of the Queen Elizabeth type and the largest foreign battle cruisers 27,500 tons. Each of these swift-going war machines will carry ten fourteen-inch guns, and the cost of each, armored and equipped, will be about \$20,000,000. These, in short, will be the largest naval vessels yet projected, representing the superlative in dimensions and speed.

Nevertheless, in an encounter with a heavily armored superdreadnought with larger guns, any one of them would soon be destroyed. It will be the business of the commander of a battle cruiser to keep out of the range of the dreadnoughts. But if, like the British commander in the battle of Jutland, he is forced to get in dreadnought range, he will be able to make his opponent feel his might before his own ship is destroyed. Economically, the loss of one of these powerful cruisers would be very serious, but ships are not built to be lost. The one thing certain is that with plenty of cruisers of this type ready for action and the newer 32,000-ton dreadnoughts in commission, the chance of the United States Navy being dragged into war will be remote. We are building for defense, not for offense. The money to be expended on the extension of our navy is an investment to secure permanent peace. That is the only way to do it.

Will Spain Be Forced In?

King Alfonso's Nation Feels the Strain of Neutrality And Coalition Cabinet May Be Led to Favor Allies

By a Veteran Diplomat

Spain is on the eve of a ministerial crisis, which may have materialized this article appears in print, and which while certain to result in the appointment of a coalition administration, under the premiership of the Conservative leader, Maura, seems destined to have startling results abroad. It will mean, according to appearances, a departure by Spain from the policy of neutrality which she has pursued since the beginning of the war, and her adhesion to the cause, not of Germany and Austria, but to that of the Entente Allies.

This new turn of events cannot fail to surprise those who have been led to believe that owing to the organized German propaganda in Spain the majority of the nation favored the Central Powers, and were convinced of the invincibility of the Kaiser's armies. An impression had also been created that the Conservatives were entirely Germanophile, and that if Spain remained neutral, it was due wholly to the present Prime Minister, Count Romanones, and to his Liberal followers.

Indeed, it was asserted that if the Government's neutrality was only of a moderately friendly character toward France and her allies, and showed a singular lack of energy in the face of gross and flagrant breaches of neutrality by Germany, it was because the Cabinet feared to lay itself open to attacks by the Conservatives, on the ground of undue partiality toward the Entente.

Yet now we find Conservatives and Radicals alike assailing the Romanones Administration for its weakness toward Germany, and demanding, with every token of popular approval throughout the country, that Spain should definitely cast in her lot with that group of powers with which her present and future interests, political as well as economic, are identified—the powers of the Entente.

We have likewise been assured that the Grandezza, that is to say, the old territorial aristocracy of Spain, and the higher ranks of the clergy, were heart and soul with Germany. Yet one of the strongest denunciations of the "frightfulness" of Germany in Belgium is contained in a striking manifesto, addressed not long ago to the Belgian people, expressing sympathy with them and bearing the signatures of about a thousand of the greatest nobles, and of the highest dignitaries of the Church in the dominions of his Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain. The Kaiser was beside himself with anger when he learned of the manifesto, and lost no time in causing his representatives in Spain to make known to the Grandees who had chateaux and estates in Belgium, as for instance, the Osemas, and the Fernan-Nunez, that unless they repudiated their signatures, or withdrew their names from the manifesto, on the ground that they had signed it under a misapprehension, every tree on their estates in Belgium would be cut down, their chateaux destroyed, and the contents dispersed, as belonging to self-declared foes of Germany.

With regard to the views of the Conservatives, they were first made public in a speech delivered by their acknowledged leader, former Premier Antonio Maura, at Beranga, not far from Santander, and a part of the country where industrial interests are so great as to cause the people to exercise a weighty influence upon national affairs. The dominant note of Senor Maura's speech was the urgent and vital necessity of abandoning the policy of isolation, resulting from the observance of neutrality. In his opinion, isolation was "impossible for a country that geographically, politically, and economically is brought into contact with other countries, in both hemispheres." He said that "Spain must either take her proper place among the nations or submit to be evicted, degraded, and trampled under foot. We cannot live ignored and merely tolerated. We must fill the position that belongs to us, or necessarily we shall see our place taken by others."

Senor Maura added that Spain could not wait until the end of the war before taking sides on one or another group of belligerents, and that in his opinion she must now declare that her sympathies were on the side of France and England. "Spain would be foolish," he added, "to refuse intimate association with these western nations, because she naturally belongs to the same group, and because it is much easier to harmonize the interests of Spain with those of England and France than to defend them against France and England in alliance with any other nation.

been for these assurances, had Emperor William ever dreamed that he would be confronted by a united British Empire and a well-trained British army of over 4,000,000 men, he would never have embarked upon the present conflict. In the same way the Kaiser allowed himself to be deceived by his agents concerning the real sympathies of the Italian people in the present war, and when Italy entered into the fray there was not only bitter disappointment, but likewise indignant amazement at Berlin.

The disappointment and surprise in Germany caused by the action of Rumania last month, in throwing in her lot with the Entente, were even still more pronounced, being rendered especially acute because of the fact that her King is by birth a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern. And now, again, in Spain, as in Rumania, Italy, Portugal, and Great Britain, the agents of the Kaiser have allowed themselves to be taken by surprise, owing to their inability to gauge the variations of popular sentiment, and have, unintentionally, I am sure, deceived Emperor William and his Government about the matter.

No-one who has studied the course pursued by Spain since the beginning of the war, with any sort of intimate knowledge of conditions at the Court of Madrid, can doubt the fact that all the sympathies of Don Alfonso, from the outset of the conflict, have been with France and Great Britain. His heart has been with their cause, although he has been entirely correct in his official manifestations of neutrality. He deserves, all the more credit for this, by reason of the fact that his sagacious mother, to whom he has always been devoted, quite naturally sympathizes with Austria, the land of her birth, belonging as she does to the imperial house of Hapsburg. Moreover, the King's brother-in-law, the Infante Ferdinand, who made his home at the royal palace of Madrid and at San Sebastian, is by birth a Prince of the reigning house of Bavaria, while Don Alfonso's favorite aunt, the Infanta Paz, is married to Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, eminent as a gynecologist and as a violinist. The influences by which the King was therefore surrounded at court were largely pro-German and pro-Austrian, and it was frequently intimated that on this account the powers of the Entente would be reluctant to confide to him the rôle of mediator at the end of the war.

Don Alfonso, without violating the obligations of neutrality, has rendered valuable services to the Entente. An attempt was made in the early stages of the war at Madrid, to mass an army along the northern frontier of the kingdom, under the pretext of grand maneuvers and of experimental mobilization. Alfonso at once realized that such a step would be construed as a menace by France, and would oblige her to withdraw an equally large number of her own troops from her eastern front, where they were badly needed, and to post them along her Pyrenean border line. So, although the Cabinet had already given its approval to the War Minister's action, the King vetoed it as an unfriendly act toward France, with the result that the Minister resigned.

Early last Spring King Alfonso renewed to Great Britain and France previous assurances to the effect that under no circumstance would he take advantage of the conflict to invade Portugal. These assurances were all the more valuable, since the Germans in Spain were trying to arouse popular sentiment in favor of an invasion.

And then, in July last, King Alfonso, learning that Germans were buying up the controlling stock in the shipping and railroad transportation concerns in Spain, insisted upon the immediate enactment of a law, of a retroactive character, providing that the proportion of foreign shareholders in Spanish shipping and railroad companies should not exceed 25 per cent of the entire capital; that the State Department of Commerce should refuse to sanction as valid any transfers of shares of foreigners above that proportion, and that all shares in Spanish navigation and railroad concerns should be registered in the bona fide names of their owners, those to "bearers" being withdrawn.

It will be interesting to watch the course of Spain during the next few weeks, which promise to prove the most momentous in her stormy existence. What will be the terms accorded to her by Great Britain and by France as the price of her armed assistance? How will the latter affect Germany? What will be done to the sixty or seventy thousand Germans who have sought refuge in Spain, from France, from Portugal, and various North African ports, as well as those who were already established there prior to 1914? Above all, in what measure will Spain's adhesion to the Powers of the Entente contribute to an early conclusion of the war?

Norman Angell's Stroke

A fine tribute to what Mr. Norman Angell recently did in the United States is paid by that influential New York review, *The New Republic*. He induced President Wilson to declare that "no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world."

"Mr. Wilson's speech of acceptance contained one sentence which overshadows anything that has been said or will be said during the campaign. In the years to come that sentence will surely gather a significance which has been ignored in the heat and haste and distraction of the moment," says *The New Republic*.

"The statement that 'no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world' is a doctrine the importance of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate.

"The fact that it is uttered now by the President of the most powerful neutral, by the President of a nation which has practised and preached international *laissez-faire*, is a reversal of such importance and with such endless consequences that it would absorb our attention if we had a just perspective on our own future. Whether the tariff should be moved up, down, or sideways, whether it was wise or unwise to go to Vera Cruz, whether the eight-hour bill is right or wrong are questions that will soon be forgotten, but the principle that neutrality is obsolete is the basis of organised peace in the world.

"The idea was born simultaneously in many minds in different nations. It is imbedded in Mr. Asquith's declaration that Britain is fighting for the public law of Europe. It is the residue of truth in Mr. Roosevelt's agitation about Belgium. It is the idea behind the large movement for a League to Enforce Peace which has the general approval of Viscount Grey, M. Briand, and, it is said, of certain members of the German Foreign Office. The President's utterance was made not into a vacuum, but as a contribution to an international cause.

"The particular words used by Mr. Wilson are worth noting. He speaks of neutrality as no longer possible. This attack on neutrality originated with a man who should have the credit for it. It originated with Mr. Norman Angell, and the words used by the President are Mr. Angell's own words.

"Mr. Angell spent last winter in the United States lecturing and writing. In the weeks preceding the last crisis with Germany over the Sussex he formulated the doctrine that neutrality was obsolete. It emerged after hours of discussion on the basis of memoranda which were recast many times. The results reached the President, not only directly, but through his confidential advisers, and there can be no doubt that the most important sentence in Mr. Wilson's speech was written by Mr. Norman Angell.

"He served his country and ours

beyond all Englishmen who have come to us since the war began. Most of the semi-official visitors have hurt more than they have helped by their insensitivity to America and their moral pretentiousness. But Mr. Angell quickly and effectively did an incalculable amount to convince leaders of American liberalism of their international responsibilities. He drew us closer to that England with which alone an Anglo-American understanding is possible."

A Japanese Garden

Beyond the gates, carved strange
with dragons fierce
And dwarfish demons horrible to
see,

There lies a garden, fragrant in the
hush
And brooding calm of many a
century.

A smiling image from its moss-
grown shrine
Looks out across a lake, rimmed
round with flowers—

Flaming azaleas—where long-legged
cranes

In family consultation stand for
hours.

Waist-high with ferns comes sud-
denly to view;

Beyond—beneath the green gloom of
tall trees—

Crouches a temple builded of
bamboo.

Kingdoms may come and go—the
gods of chance

Play havoc with the world. This
ancient spot.

Where memory's flutes rehearse the
storied past,

And Nippon's name is cherished,
changes not!



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 80%—Tls. 1.23 @ 73.5—\$1.68

Tls. 73.3
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.3

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash 1750

Sovereigns: —

Buying rate @ 3-4½—Tls. 5.96

Exch. @ 73.5—Mex. \$ 8.11

Peking Bar Tls. 318

Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 34½ d.

Bank rate of discount 6%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchanges in Shanghai, 60 dgs.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.30

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476½

Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-4½

London Demand 3-4½

Indian T.T. 248½

Paris T.T. 466½

Paris Demand 487

New York T.T. 79½

New York Demand 80

Hongkong T.T. 69

Japan T.T. 64

Batavia T.T. 192

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5½

London 4 m-s. Dcys. 3-5½

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5½

London 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-5½

Paris 4 m-s. 481½

New York 4 m-s. 82½

Customs House, RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1-HK. Tls. 5.70

Hk. Tls. 1-Francs 4.87

1-Marks 13.98

Gold "1-HK. Tls. 1.20

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.64

" 1-Rupees 2.63

" 1-Rouble 2.72

" 1-Mex. \$1.50

+ Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones Tls. 92.00

Trains "B" Tls. 86.00

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50

Chemours Tls. 2.00

Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 23.50

Tebongs Tls. 27.00

Ziangbes Tls. 7.25

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Dominions Tls. 15.00 November

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash

Direct

Hall and Holtz \$16.00 cash

Karans Tls. 15.80 cash

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 26.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:

Sheet: \$ 129/124

Smoked Good Ribbed 118

Smoked Fine Plain 121/116

Smoked Good Plain 115/116

Unsmoked Good Ribbed 115/108

Unsmoked Fine Plain 104/101

Crepe: —

Fine Pale Thin 121/126

Good Pale Thin 128/120

Good Pale Blanket 124/120

Good Brown Blanket 118

Fine Brown 121/116

Good Brown 118/108

Barley 111/96

Barky 105/60

Scrap: —

Virgin and Pressed 95/68

Loose 84/59

Sheet: —

Cupwashing 107

London quotations: —

Fine Pale Crepe 2/5

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/4½

Catalogued for sale (about 823 tons) Pls. 13,823

A record quantity of 823 tons of Rubber was catalogued for sale at our auction which commenced yesterday morning. There was a strong demand throughout the day.

Before noon Fine Pale Crepe has reached \$130 and \$128 was paid for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.

After interval both grades added \$1 to the morning's prices. There was keen competition for Unsmoked Sheet and medium and lower Crepes moved off freely.

Scrap was neglected.

The auction was continued this morning, and the tendency was still firmer than yesterday afternoon, although the top prices for Standard Grades were not exceeded.

s. d.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s. 2 4 25/32

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2 4 11/32

Banks' buying rate on New York Demand 56%

With compliments,
Meyer and Measor.

♦♦♦

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 8, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year: —

1915

Gross Receipts \$30,689.10 \$26,864.23

Loss by currency depreciation 5,983.95 7,257.98

Effective Receipts \$24,755.15 \$19,576.25

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 20.47 28.79

Car miles run 76,528 63,927

Passengers carried 1,400,668 1,201,369

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Write for

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service.

London, November 8.—Today's rubber prices were: —

Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Strong.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 7:

Spot: 2s. 7d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 7¾ d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Firm but quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following cable from Hummel and Co., London.

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 6¾ d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 7d.

Market strong, tendency firm.

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Wellington Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., report as follows: —

There is still a very acute demand for space to Europe which is very limited and it is next to impossible for shippers to obtain as big allotments as they require mainly owing to Government requirements and as far as we can see there is no prospect of any change in the situation as long as the War lasts.

The position as regards freight to America via the Pacific remains unchanged and the only item of interest is the opening of a branch in Shanghai of the Transpacific Freight Bureau which was formed in Hongkong in August last and has been joined by practically all the Pacific Lines except the Robert Dollar Co. and the British-American Tobacco Co., and we give below some of the principal rates now in force.

Coastwise:—The anticipated improvement in the South is gradually coming to pass, 66 cents a picul being offered from Saigon to Hongkong and rates for "time-charters" are bounding upward for all kinds of vessels.—The whole tone of the market here and in the South is distinctly firm.

South Japan Coal Ports: To Shanghai Y 2.80 nominal.

To Chinkiang Y 3.00 offered.

To Nanking Y 3.30 offered.

To Hongkong \$5.00 last.

To Hankow \$5.50 last.

To Manila Y 6.50 last.

To Singapore Y 9.00 last.

Hongkong: To Shanghai \$4.50 last.

To Chinkiang \$7.00 nominal.

To Swatow \$5.25 last.

To Canton 42 cards liner terms firm.

Wuhu: To Swatow 40 cards liner terms.

Saigon: To Hongkong rice \$6.65 per picul firm.

Newchw

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gordon, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Hankow New York Burma

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichary Peking Tournai

Haiphong Papeete Tientsin

Hankou Pnom-Penh Tientsin

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de Belgique
Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS Société Générale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bankok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

FOR EASTERN BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichary Peking Tournai

Haiphong Papeete Tientsin

Hankou Pnom-Penh Tientsin

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$16,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kialung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhan, Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

</div

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 12	12 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.	
12	"	Boston & New York	Egremont Castle	Br. D. & Co.	
16	"	New York via Panama	Kagawa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	A.M. C.M.S.N.C.	
18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
27	10.30 A.M.	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
2	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
21	P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tambu maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Fenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	3.00 A.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.	
11	11.30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
12	9.30 A.M.	Yokohama	Mesmerie	Br. G.F.O.S.	
14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
14	10.00 A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chinko maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
16	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	0.00 A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	P.	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
21	10.00 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakui maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 12	11.00 A.M.	M'selles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
13	9.30 A.M.	M'selles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Fr. Cle M. M.	
17	A.M.	M'selles etc.	Atalante	Fr. Glen Line	
20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenorie	Jap. N. Y. K.	
26	10.00 A.M.	M'selles, London via H'kong	Kamo maru	Br. J. M. & Co.	
30	P.M.	Genoa	Maita	Br. B. & S.	
Dec 4	10.00 A.M.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.	
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Amazon	Fr. Cle M. M.	
11	A.M.	M'selles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br. P. & O.	
12	A.M.	M'selles etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Nanking	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keenum	Br. B. & S.	
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br. B. & S.	
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Tener	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B. & S.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	10.00 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	Br. B. & S.	
10	10.00 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong	Hsin Kong	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
10	4.45 A.M.	Mingpo	Hsin Peiking	Br. B. & S.	
11	11.00 A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
11	A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Chiuyen	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
11	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
12	D.L.	Swatow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.	
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chekhang	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Opium	Br. B. & S.	
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
18	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Jap. N.K.K.	
18	A.M.	Takao, Foochow via Keeling	Kohoku maru	Am. P. & S. S. Co.	
21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Jap. A. T. Co.	
22	5.00 A.M.	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	10.00 A.M.	Antung	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.	
10	10.00 A.M.	Hai-chow, Eching	Ichang	Br. B. & S.	
10	10.30 A.M.	Wenaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kuang-ching	Jap. S. M. & Co.	
10	11.00 A.M.	Hongkong	Kobe maru	Rus. R. V. F.	
11	A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Chiuyen	Br. B. & S.	
11	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangchi	Br. B. & S.	
12	D.L.	Swatow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.	
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chekhang	Br. B. & S.	
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Opium	Br. B. & S.	
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
18	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Jap. N.K.K.	
18	A.M.	Takao, Foochow via Keeling	Kohoku maru	Am. P. & S. S. Co.	
20	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Venezuela	Jap. A. T. Co.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	10.00 A.M.	M.N. Hankow etc.	Taching maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
10	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
10	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
11	M.N.	do	Changon	Br. Geddes & Co.	
11	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
11	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
12	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
13	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
16	M.N.	do		Jap. N.K.K.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 9	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
Nov 9	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br. B. & S.	WTW	
Nov 9	Chinawangtiao	Kago maru	608	Jap. N. Y. K.	KMAW	
Nov 9	Densu	Alang	100	Br. J. M. & Co.	WW	
Nov 9	Hankow	Kodo maru	1839	Jap. S. M. & Co.	WW	
Nov 9	Hankow	Suiwo	1994	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	
Nov 9	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br. Geddes & Co.	NSFW	
Nov 9	Swatow	Ichang	1224	Br. B. & S.	CFW	
Nov 9	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br. B. & S.	CFW	
Nov 9	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Br. B. & S.	LPDW	
Nov 9	Japan	Yodo maru	1847	Br. B. & S.	LPDW	
Nov 9	Japan	Kiangteen	1869	Jap. Bureau		

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

having been favoured with instructions from
Mr. A. Plemenik will sell at his residence
No. 9 Markham Park on Wednesday, the 15th Nov., at 10 p.m. The whole of the

Good Household Furniture and Effects

contained therein, comprising: Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed and Bathroom, including one fine-tuned, upright Grand Piano by Kriebel, Berlin; one large painter's easel, several paintings in oil. Photographic apparatus, minor reflex, with Cooke lens.

ON VIEW

On Monday and Tuesday, the 13 and 14 inst., when catalogues will be ready.

LOST

CHEQUE No. 6670, dated for November 19, for Tls. 136, from the Foong Zung Co., at the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, having been lost, notice is hereby given and also through the Chinese newspapers, that the same has been cancelled.

ZAR CHONG CO.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal..... \$21.50
Hankow House Coal No. 1 18.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1 12.00
" " 2 12.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles 1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets 1.00
COMPRADORES of Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft WONG LEI FONG Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund. 11582

OFFICES

TO LET

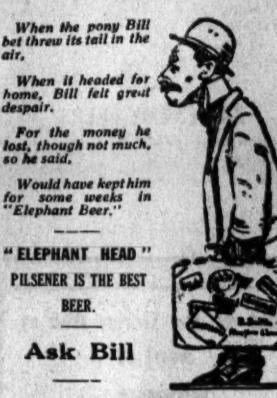
From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking

Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No.

370, care of office of this paper.

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH



HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

LYCEUM THEATRE

November 12th

At 8.45 p.m.

Apostle Francis M. Royall

will deliver an address

Subject:

The Midnight Cry

Everybody Welcome

Seats Free

Free-will offerings

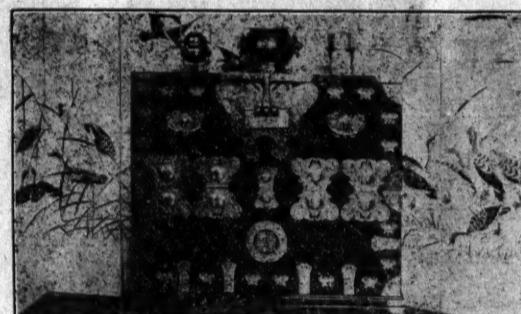
11590

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

Korean Chests, Brasses, Amber, Potteries, etc.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS.



Mr. Taylor, the well-known Collector, who is returning to Korea next week, will show samples of Brass and Amber and a complete set of photos showing a complete line of chests. Write for appointment to:

Mr. W. W. Taylor, Astor House Hotel.

International Recreation Club

31st and 32nd Gymkhana Meeting.

18th and 25th Nov. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th November, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application, from the undersigned.

By order,
Y.J. CHANG,
Secretary.

11587

COAL

	Per ton.
Hongay Coal (Lumps)	\$23.00
Hankow (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi " No. 1 "	21.00
Japan " " 2 "	13.00
" " " 3 "	12.00
Kaiping " " 2 "	11.00
Kaiping Coke " " 3 "	22.00
Dust Coal	9.00
Charcoal 2 baskets for	1.00
Firewood 60 bundles for	1.00

Prices include free delivery to any part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.
Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
73 Range Road.

Telephone No. 3255.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du

CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from \$12 to \$2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on November 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e. \$2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

NOTICE

OWING to the general rise in the price of Coal, due largely to increased freights, from 1st November, 1916, the price for Kaiping "Loco" Lump Coal will be \$12.00 per ton until further notice.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, October 20, 1916.

11542

LOST

A BANK draft No. 10127, issued by Yuen Tung Tai, Changchow, 常州源通泰 payable to Yue Yuen Bank, Shanghai, 申豫源莊 for (98) Taels 623.00, due on the 29th day of the 10th moon (November 24, 1916).

The public are hereby warned against accepting the said draft, which has been declared null and void.

This advertisement also appears in the "Shen Pao".

Foo Shing Tai, Wusich.

無錫正祁鐵復興泰

11586

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

per ton

Hongay Coal (Lump) \$23.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts) 22.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts) 23.00

Japan Coal (No. 1) 13.50

Japan Coal (No. 2) 12.50

Japan Coal (No. 3) 11.50

Charcoal, for 2 baskets 1.10

Firewood, 60 Bundles 1.00

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER (British) seeks position, as travelling salesman, five years' experience, well acquainted with leading merchants Chekiang, Chihi and Shantung Provinces. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

11578 N 11

GERMAN governess, with knowledge of French language, wishes position with children, long experience, highest testimonials. I. N. G., German Post Office, Shanghai.

11579 N 10

WANTED position as typist, or clerk, by a young Chinese with excellent diploma. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

11540 N 10

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

YOUNG, experienced Chinese will do extra work, typing, translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

11532

WELL-furnished front room, with small room, bathroom attached with board. Suitable married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11578 N 14

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11546 N 18

WANTED, a competent book-keeper for Tsingtao. Must be allied or neutral. Good references required. State salary expected. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

11574 N 10

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

11514

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, Victrola with records in perfect condition. Send particulars to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

11581 N 11

OLD ENAMELS. Wanted to buy, collection if possible. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

11583 N 9

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & CO.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11